इसलिए केवल इस काम से जाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। मैं बिहार की सड़कों से अच्छी तरह परिचित हूं।

श्री रामदेव भंडारी: आप उसकी लिखित जानकारी हमें भेज देंगे तो कृपा होगी।

†**श्री शरीफ-उद्-दीन शरीक़:** ओनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब ने कोमिशाहराहों रूट की तरक्की और नई कोमिशाहराह, जिसे उन्होंने टेक्नीकल नाम दिया, कॉरीडोर स्कीम, इसके बारे में जो वजाहत फरमाई है, उस सिलसिले में मैं गुजारिश करना चाहूंगा कि नार्थ को साउथ से मिलाने के लिए इनके पास जो स्कीम है या यह बेहतर होता अगर साउथ से उस पर काम शुरू होने के साथ-साथ कश्मीर से भी काम शुरू हो जाता? इस तरह से दो तरफ उस पर काम शुरू होगा। एक तरफ ये जो सड़कें, जैसे हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब जब पाकिस्तान गए थे बस यात्रा से, तो किसी ने उनसे पूछा था कि बस से क्या होगा? उन्होंने कहा कि बस दिलों को जोड़ती है। अगर वाकई यह फलसफा दुरुस्त है तो मुझे लगता है कि इनको पूरे तौर से कश्मीर से भी यह सिलसिला शुरू करना चाहिए। जब राजीव गांधी वजीरे आजम थे, उन्होंने वहां आकर हमें यकीन दिलाया था कि हम जम्मू से श्रीनगर तक फोर लेन रोड बनायेंगे। लेकिन बदकिस्मती से वह हो नहीं पाया। हमारा रास्ता, जैसा कि सभी लोगों को जो यहां मौजूद हैं, उनको मालूम है कि 6 महीने हमारा रास्ता बंद रहता है, हम सब से कट-ऑफ रहते हैं। इस चीज के पेशेनजर यह मिनिस्ट्री, मिनिस्ट्री आफ सरफेस ट्रांसपोर्ट इस सिलसिले में क्या खसूसी इंतजाम करेगी और जम्मू से श्रीनगर तक फोर लेन सड़क डेवलप करेगी? क्या श्रीनगर से भी इस कारीडोर स्कीम की शुरूआत हो सकती है, इसके बारे में मैं जानकारी चाहूंगा?

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: सभापति जी, नार्थ-साउथ-इस्ट-वेस्ट कारीडोर के अन्तर्गत आने वाली जो सड़क है उसके प्राइवेटाइजेशन के लिए स्टडी का काम इस समय चल रहा है और मैं समझता हूं कि सितम्बर अथवा अक्तूबर, 2000 के अंत तक प्राइवेटाइजेशन स्टडी का काम पूरा हो जाएगा। प्राइवेटाइजेशन स्टडी हो जाने के बाद हम यह असेस करते हैं कि कौन सी स्ट्रैच, कौन सी सड़क कमर्शियली वाइबल हैं। जो स्ट्रैच कमर्शियली वाइबल होती है, पहले हम उसका निर्माण कार्य प्रारंभ कराते हैं। महोदय, श्रीनगर के आसपास सड़क बनाने के लिए माननीय सदस्य ने जो अपनी इच्छा व्यक्त की है, मैं समझता हूं कि यह स्ट्रैच कमर्शियली वाइबल होगी। जहां तक मेरा विश्वास है कि पर्टिक्युलरली श्रीनगर तक यह वाइबल होगी या नहीं यह विचार का विषय है लेकिन जम्मू तक निश्चित रूप से यह कमर्शियली वाइबल होगी।

Monitoring of water table in Orissa

*603. SHRI RAMACHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the districts of Orissa and the number of locations

†Transliteration of this speech in perisian Script is available in the Hindi version of the debate.

in each such district where water table is being monitored during pre-monsoon, mid-monsoon, post-monsoon and post-winter period; and

(b) the places in Cuttack and Jajpur districts where the same is being monitored or is proposed to be monitored?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (DR. C.P. THAKUR): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b) The names of the districts and the number of locations in each district in the State of Orissa where water table is monitored by the Central Ground Water Board is indicated in Statement-I. (*See* below) The names of places in Cuttack and Jaipur districts where the water table is monitored by the Central Ground Water Board is given in Statement-II.

STATEMENT-I

The names of the districts and number of locations in Orissa being monitored by Central Ground Water Board

Sl.No.	Names of Districts	No. of locations
1.	Sundargarh	41
2.	Jharsuguda	7
3.	Bargarh	54
4.	Sambalpur	44
5.	Deogarh	6
6.	Angul	38
7.	Dhenkenal	41
8.	Keonjhar	57
9.	Mayurbhanj	69
10.	Balasore	29
11.	Bhadrak	15
12.	Jaipur	30
13.	Kendrapada	15
14.	Jagatsinghpur	16
15.	Puri	45

Sl.No.	Names of Districts	No. of locations
16.	Ganjam	67
17.	Nayagarh	15
18.	Khurda	23
19.	Cuttack	43
20.	Boudh	29
21.	Phulbani	32
22.	Gajapati	19
23.	Raygada	19
24.	Koraput	48
25.	Malkhangiri	28
26.	Nawarangpur	18
27.	Kalahandi	49
28.	Nawapara	19
29.	Bolangir	43
30.	Suvernapur	29
	TOTAL:	1008

STATEMENT-II

The names of places in Cuttack and Jaipur districts where Central Ground Water Board is monitoring ground water levels

Cuttack

Sl.No.	Names of locations
1.	Gunadol
2.	Tigria Athgarh
3.	Rajnagar
4.	Kulilo
5.	Khuntuni
6.	Megha
7.	Baramba
8.	Banki
9.	Sankhmari
10.	Abhimanpur
11.	Goppapur

Sl.No.	Names of locations
12.	Kardibandh
13.	Bentkar
14.	Cuttack Town
15.	Kandarpur
16.	Kantapara
17.	Adaspur
18.	Aunlo
19.	Jharpada
20.	Fategarh
21.	Kuapal
22.	Mahanga
23.	Achutpur
24.	Kusunpur
25.	Balichandrapur
26.	Narsinghpur
27.	Kanapur
28.	Balijhari
29.	Saradapur
30.	Niali
31.	Madhab
32.	Natara
33.	Sukharpada
34.	Saisgunda
35.	Bahugram
36.	Jagatpur-I
37.	Jagatpur-II
38.	Tangi
39.	Sapha
40.	Chowdar
41.	Barang
42.	Banki
43.	Dompada

Jaipur

Sl.No.	Names of locations
1.	Haridaspur
2.	Chatia
3.	Barchana
4.	Neulpur
5.	Chandikhole
6.	Bari
7.	Singhpur
8.	Binjharpur
9.	Jakhpur
10.	Danagadi
11.	Magalpur
12.	Kalrangi
13.	Madhupurgarh
14.	Kothpur
15.	Dharasala
16.	Arkhapur
17.	Rampei
18.	Kabatbandha
19.	Kabirpur
20.	Saruabil
21.	Dubri
22.	Jajpur
23.	Jaipur Road
24.	Trlochanpur
25.	Panikoili
26.	Kuakhia
27.	Sukinda
28.	Chungripal
29.	Ambasar
30.	Hatibari

SHRI RAMACHANDRA KHUNTIA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, about the purpose of ground water monitoring, the names of the agenices which are monitoring, the extent of involvement of the Central Government and the State Government, the result of monitoring and

the action taken thereof, I think, the Minister has not given a detailed report in his reply. What is the result of monitoring? What is the follow up action? I would like to know whether the Central Government has revised the Ground Water Estimation Committee norms. As per the Ground Water Estimation Committee Norms, 1997, what is the extent of ground water utilization in Orissa under the previous norms and also under the revised norms? I would also like to know from the hon. Minister whether utilization of ground water in the State of Orissa is much less as compared to utilization of ground water at the national level. After conducting the survey and monitoring, has the Government of India advised the State Government as to how more ground water could be utilized in the State of Orissa?

DR. C.P. THAKUR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Central Ground Water Board which comes under the Ministry of Water Resources monitors the level of ground water in the whole of the country. There are 16 Divisional Stations and 16 Monitoring Stations. Orissa has got one Divisional Station and one Monitoring Station. They are situated in Bhubaneswar. In Orissa, there are 1008 locations where wells have been dug and monitoring has been done. There are 140 more locations which will be monitored. Actually, under the World Bank scheme eight Southern States have been given more monitoring facilities. Orissa is one of them. Under this scheme, 140 new wells will be dug. The hon. Member is right in saying that exploitation of ground water in Orissa is much less as compared to other parts of the country. That is a fact. So far as utilization is concerned, how the ground water has to be utilized, it entirely depends upon the State Government. Utilisation of ground water in Orissa is between 8 and 13 per cent as compared to many other States, especially Haryana, where it is 100 per cent. Therefore, if the Government of Orissa formulates any sheeme for proper utilisation of ground water, then, the Centre will be able to help the State in implementing that scheme.

SHRI RAMACHANDRA KHUNTIA: My second supplementary is whether the survey work which was undertaken has been completed and whether the Government has information about the availability of ground water in the State of Orissa. I would also like

to know whether it is a fact that it is estimated that Rs. 18 crores would be required to complete the ground water survey work in Orissa and whether it is also a fact that the Government of Orissa is not able to raise the finances for this purpose. In that case, I would like to know whether the Government of India would provide this amount of Rs. 18 crores for the completion of this project. Part (b) of my supplementary is whether it is a fact that the air pollution on account of mining and other industrial activities is affecting the ground water, and whether it has been reflected in the Report. And what steps will be taken to protect this ground water in the State of Orissa? Sir, today, ground water is very much important for (a) drinking and (b) for irrigation. And, Orissa, being a backward State and being repeatedly affected by flood, cyclone and other natural calamities, it is very much important that full utilisation of ground water is done there. This could be done by the State Government if it knows the availability of ground water at various places. And it can also protect the ground water from being affected by various kinds of pollution. So, Sir, I want to know specifically whether the Central Government will bear all the expenditure required for a complete survey of the ground water in Orissa and whether it will also take necessary steps for the protection of the ground water that is available there.

DR. C.P. THAKUR: Sir, the Central Government is doing a survey every year. And I have with me a book which has been published covering Orissa itself. This survey is done for all the States. So in Orissa, the ground water survey has been done adequately and certainly, the hon. Member is very right in that we would be advising the Orissa Government to use the ground water. This has not been properly utilised by that State. And funds are available in Orissa, but it has not utilised the funds granted to it. So, whether it is for ground water or surface water or for any other project, if the Government is willing to utilise the funds then the Centre will be too willing to give more and more assistance to that State.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, because of the importance of the question not only in Orissa but also in other parts of the country, a Calling Attention Motion on ground water utilisation is being taken

up, probably, day after tomorrow, which will cover all the State. So now, the hon. Members should confine themselves to queries pertaining to Orissa alone and other questions can be put when the Calling Attention Motion is taken up day after tomorrow, So, out of the names of the Members that I have, who are all from Orissa? Yes, Shri Ranganath Misra.

SHRI RANGANATH MISRA: I would like to know whether monitoring has been restored after the cyclones. If that is so, what exactly is the finding that has now come out?

DR. C.P. THAKUR: Yes. monitoring was done during the cyclone period and it has been found that only two to three wells have been contaminated with sea water. And, experts are of the opinion that these could be diluted and the effect of this contamination would be eradicated.

SHRI RANGANATH MISRA: How long will it take?

DR. C.P. THAKUR: It will take at least one season.

MISS FRIDA TOPNO: Sir, as a prerequisite, remote sensing study is being carried out for a greater success in ground water survey work by interpreting satellite imagery with proper ground fretting. I would like to know how far this process is being utilised in Orissa and whether this process is successful or not, especially in Western Orissa which is a hilly area.

PROF. C.P. THAKUR: Actually, the ground water survey is done first after doing geological survey, then remote sensing, then drilling and then analysis of the water. It is done in four stages. It has been done in the whole of Orissa and then they have started drilling that. So, remote sensing used.

DR. RAJA RAMANNA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, my question refers essentially to Orissa; so, I am putting this question. Orissa is a State which, year after year, gets a tremendous amount of cyclone rains, causing either floods or disasters of this type that happened recently. This is because of the special nature of the monsoon. In view of the recent disasters in Orissa, has the Government made any plans to collect the water that comes from the enormous amount of yearly rains, or, is it simply allowed to go back to the sea? Many of the

drought areas are in the tribal region. Sir, steps can be taken to collect that water and to feed to the ground water this will be of help at some later stage.

PROF C.P. THAKUR: Sir, actually, I agree with the hon. Member. He is a very renouned scientist. Even before I came to the Ministry, I knew that this area, the KBK area, is devoid of ground water. Ground water is available in those area. The only thing which is required to be done is that is should be utilised and some coordinated action plan should be taken up for those areas. So, there is no dearth of water in those areas. But I agree with you that the surplus water in the eastern sector of Orissa should be stored; we are actually giving that plan to store water all over the country; not only in Orissa, but all over the country. After this drought, we are going to do this.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: What are you going to do to collect them?

PROF. C.P. THAKUR: I have already replied that we are coming up with a plan to store the excess rain water all over the country so that it can be used to fight drought, increase cultivation and make water available in the country as a whole.

*604. *[The questioner* (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) was absent. for answer, *vide* Page. 28 *Infra]*

Deferring of Summer Vacation in Courts in Delhi to clear Backlog of Cases

605. SHRI SURYABHAN PATIL VAHADANE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE & COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the news-item which appeared in the Hindustan Times dated the 18th April, 2000, captioned "Lawyers strike declared illegal" and "HC comes down heavily on lawyers, declares strike illegal"; as there had been the lawyers strike for at least six weeks;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a heavy backlog of pending cases in High Courts and subordinate courts; and

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal under the consideration of